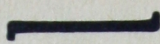
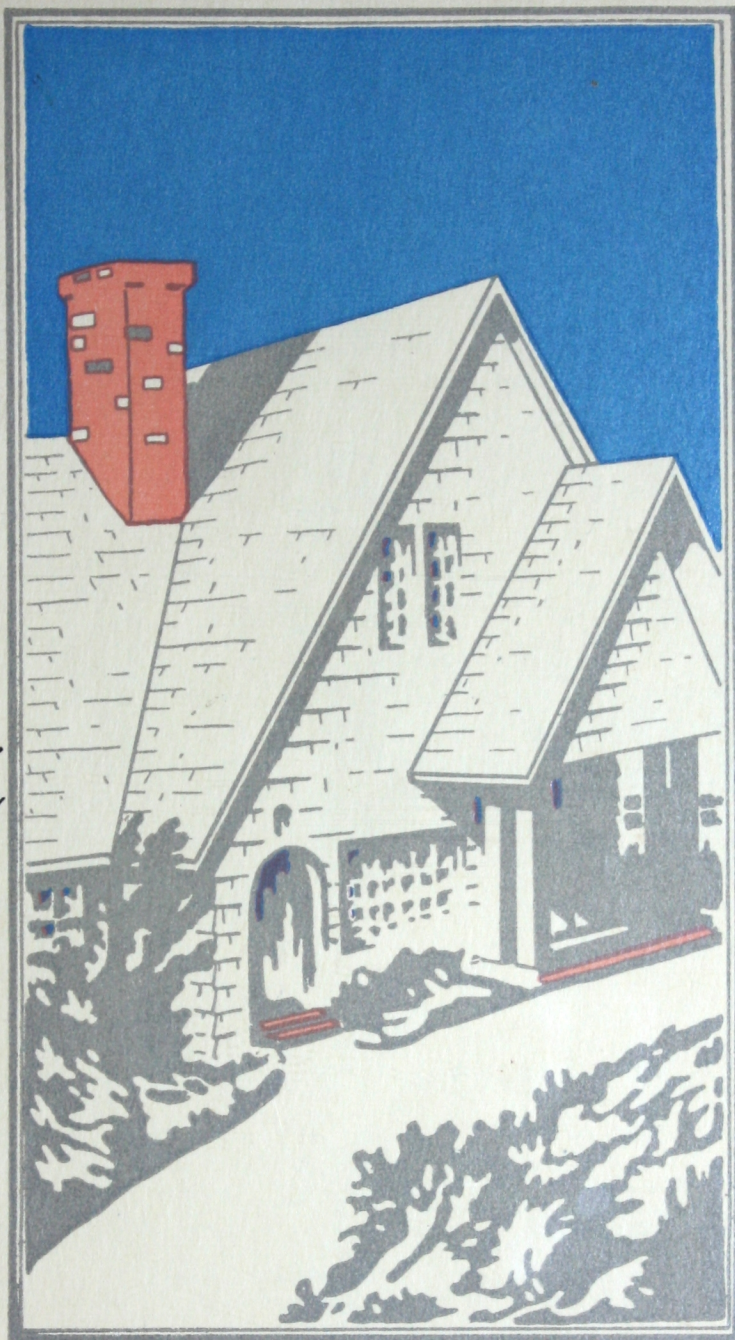


QUALITY



SERVICE



**CARDINAL
BRAND
FOREST PRODUCTS**

1
EDGWOOD
homes

CAPILANO TIMBER COMPANY LTD.
NORTH VANCOUVER, B. C.

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The 5-Point Rule for Home Building

APPEARANCE —

We are living in an age of beautiful, colorful things. EDGWOOD Shingle Roofs and Sidewalls provide a vehicle for expression in color that lends individuality to the home. The overlapping butts and irregular lines create beautiful high lights and deep shadows, resulting in a pencilled softness of line, texture and scale, rhythm and repose, and an adaptability to architectural design that is not obtainable in any other material. Passersby stop and admire and neighbors welcome the EDGWOOD home to their district.

DURABILITY —

EDGWOOD Red Cedar Shingles are endowed by nature with a time-resisting preservative that makes them immune to decay. The mighty cedars of British Columbia were spreading their towering branches to the winds of the Pacific when Balboa sighted its shores. EDGWOOD roofs and sidewalls, when laid with zinc-coated nails, will last 40 years or more.

SAFETY —

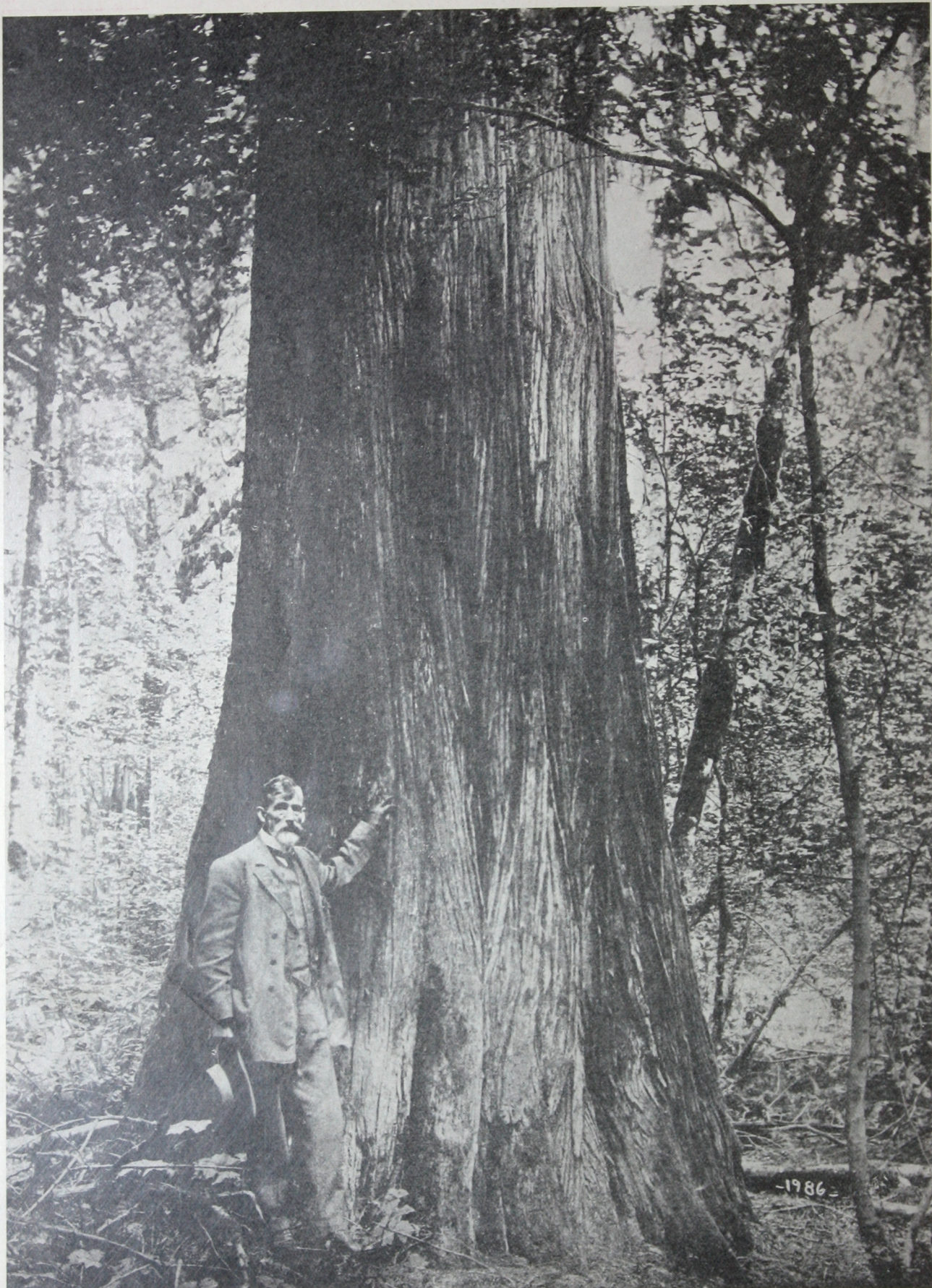
EDGWOOD Red Cedar Shingles are sawn Edge-Grain. This Vertical and Parallel Grain equalizes all stresses and strains resulting from exposure to the elements, therefore EDGWOOD Shingles WILL NOT warp, cup or curl. As a result, EDGWOOD Shingles lie tight and flat to the sheathing, preventing lodgment of combustible matter, resisting flying firebrands, and presenting a maximum resistance to exterior ignition.

INSULATION —

EDGWOOD Red Cedar Shingles have greater insulating qualities than any other exterior building material. Their resistance to the transmission of heat makes the home warmer in winter and cooler in summer. They will save the Home Builder from 10 to 61.1% in fuel expenditures. An EDGWOOD shingled sidewall has 10% greater insulating qualities than an 8" brick wall, lathed and plastered; 14% greater insulating qualities than an 18" hollow tile wall, plastered on both sides; 47% greater insulating qualities than concrete or stucco, plastered on one side.

ECONOMY —

EDGWOOD Shingled Roofs and Sidewalls cost less to construct, and less per year of service. Comparative costs compiled by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association show that EDGWOOD Shingled Sidewalls cost from 9% to 32% less than any other material. The saving in cost of roof construction, including base, is from 14% to 315%. The saving in cost, as measured by years of service, ranges from 126% in the case of substitute composition roofing to as much as 825%.



A BRITISH COLUMBIA RED CEDAR

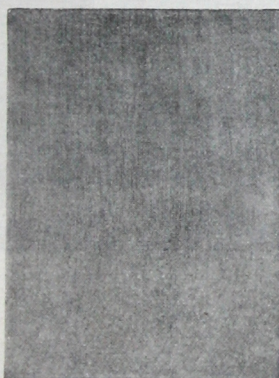
High-grade Timber is essential in the manufacture of perfect EDGWOOD shingles. In the Province of British Columbia Red Cedar attains its greatest degree of perfection. The soil properties, rainfall, and drainage have combined to contribute to this marked superiority. All EDGWOOD Shingles are manufactured from this world-famous stand of British Columbia Cedar under strict inspection.

EDGWOOD

THIS trademark appears only on shingles that will not warp, cup or curl. It sets a new standard in the manufacture of Red Cedar Shingles. A group of British Columbia mills have placed themselves under a rigid and independent inspection service. This inspection orders that all shingles must be sawn Edge-Grain from selected British Columbia Red Cedar, free from knots, shakes, worm-holes and sap, with smooth surface and butts. Then, and only then, are they permitted to apply the EDGWOOD Trademark. It is the public's identification mark for a high-quality Red Cedar Shingle.

SAFETY

EDGWOOD SHINGLE



Note the parallel and vertical grain of this EDGWOOD Edge-Grain shingle, which prevents warping.

EDGE-GRAIN

vs.

FLAT-GRAIN

DANGER

FLAT GRAIN SHINGLE



Note the uneven grain of this Flat-Grain shingle, which causes warping.

THE ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCE

The EDGWOOD Shingle is sawn Edge-Grain and will not warp. The inferior shingle is sawn Flat Grain and is certain to warp. The EDGWOOD Shingle lies tight and flat to the sheathing, guaranteeing 40 years or more of satisfactory protection. The ordinary Flat-Grain shingle warps, loosens the nails, causes annoyance and expense, creates a possible fire hazard and has a life of but 10 to 15 years. This is the essential difference between the EDGWOOD Red Cedar Shingle and the ordinary Flat-Grain Red Cedar Shingle.



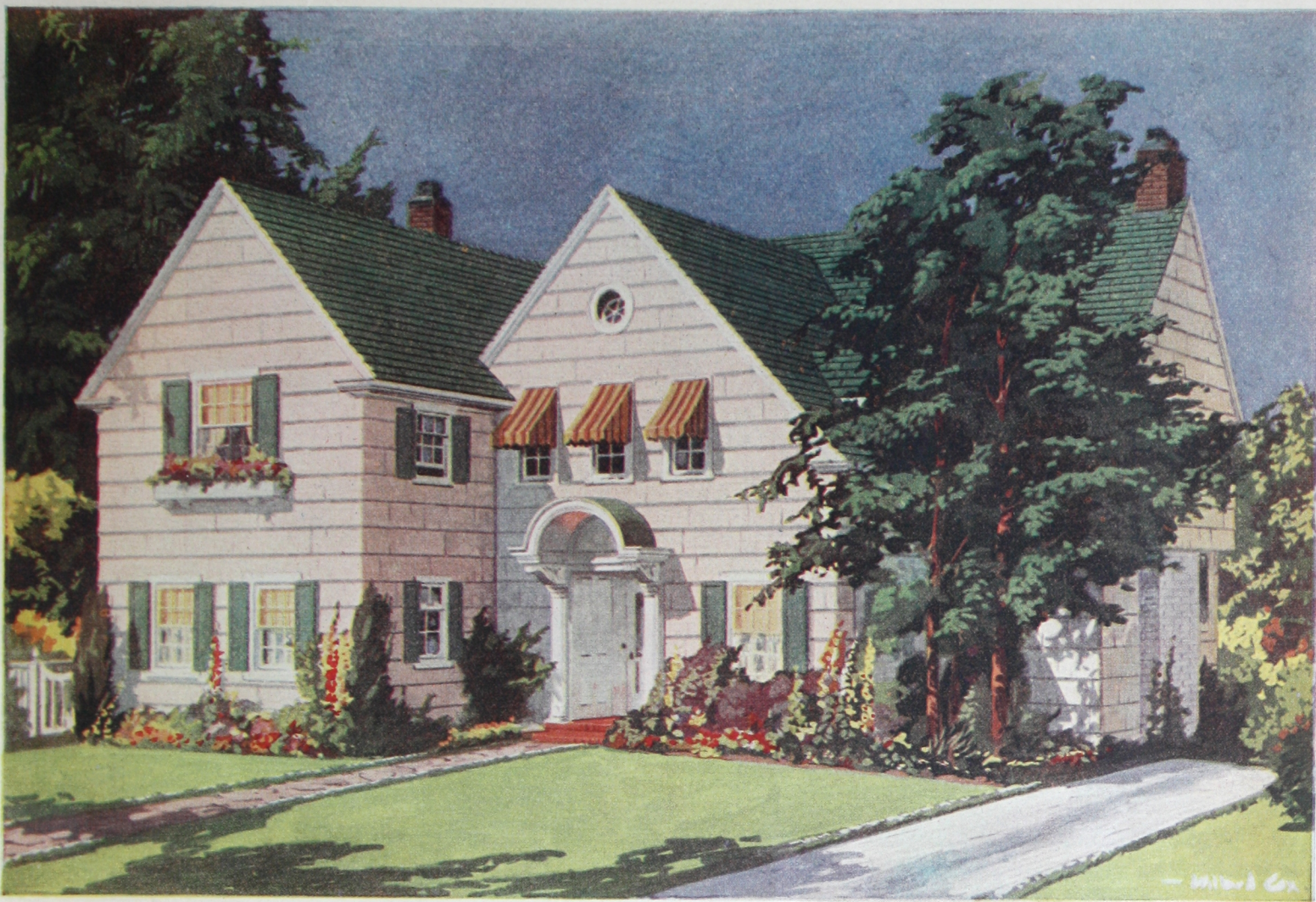
ALL IN ONE MATERIAL

Beauty • Durability • Economy • Safety • Insulation

THE kind of home you have always wanted—the home that passersby stop and admire—the home that neighbors welcome—roofed and walled with **EDGWOOD** Red Cedar Shingles—beautiful, durable, substantial, economical.

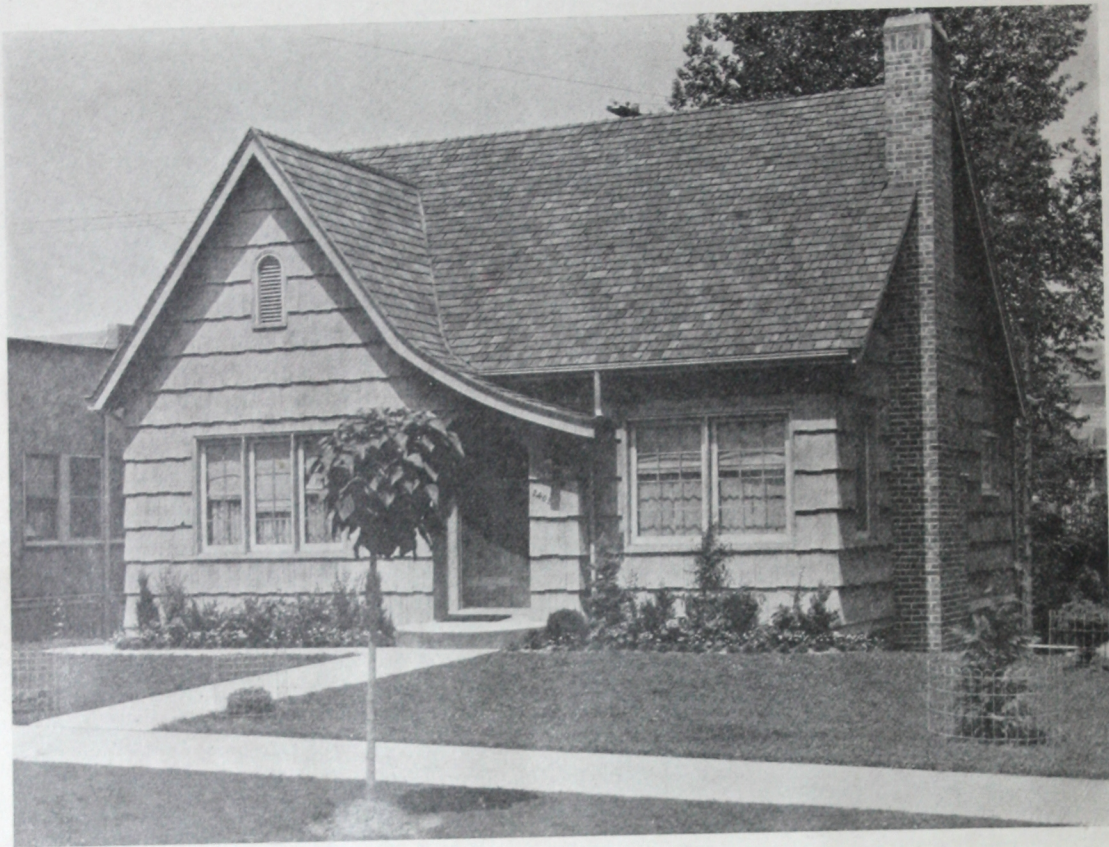
Note how the irregular lines of the overlapping butts create luminous high lights, deep shadows, soft pencilled lines, texture and scale.

It almost seems that the great cedars from which **EDGWOODS** are made should be used for comfort and protection—certainly no additional insulating material is necessary, for tests show that **EDGWOOD** shingled homes are 10% to 61.11% warmer in winter and cooler in summer.



See how beautifully EDGWOOD Shingles
harmonize with the foliage, the lawn,
and the flowers

WHAT is more beautiful than a well-designed EDGWOOD home, with its soft, rich colors and irregular lines? No other building material will harmonize better with shrubbery, lawn, trees and flowers, and no other material takes color-stain better or retains its color brilliancy longer. The beauty of EDGWOOD Shingles is permanent, because every fibre of the Red Cedar of British Columbia, of which EDGWOOD Shingles are made, is filled with natural preservative oils.



812

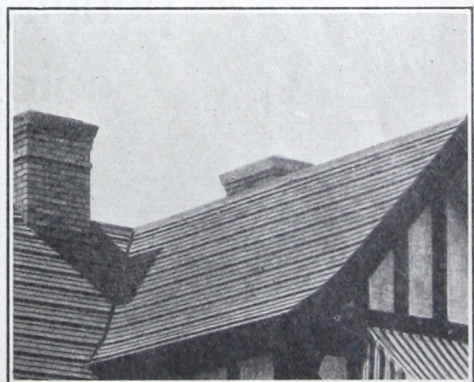
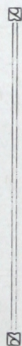
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WHEN you put EDGWOODS on your roof — EDGWOODS on your sidewalls—you build for beauty, economy, insulation, safety and durability.

No matter what type of home you intend building—beautiful bungalow or palatial mansion — EDGWOOD shingles “fit” architecturally.

Every sturdy EDGWOOD shingle is sawn edge-grain to prevent cupping, curling, warping and splitting—to lay flat and tight—to offer maximum resistance to exterior ignition.



Laying EDGWOODS double every third or fourth lap gives a very attractive appearance to low-pitched roofs.



This EDGWOOD house shows the beautiful highlights....the deep shadows....the pencilled lines....the soft colors that blend

IT ONLY cost \$12,000 to build this attractive home, and the upkeep of the exterior will be negligible—because nature endowed Red Cedar, from which EDGWOOD shingles are made, with extraordinary building virtues—natural insulation against heat and cold—time-resisting preservative oils against decay.

Ask your architect or contractor to estimate the comparative cost of EDGWOOD shingles with other standard exterior building materials—you'll find you cannot buy lasting beauty for less and keep on saving, too.

COMPARATIVE COSTS

EDGWOOD SHINGLES COST LESS

THE home builder should determine the costs of his building materials in two ways. There is the first cost to consider, and the cost per year as spread over the life of the material to be used. The first cost of EDGWOOD shingles is less, and the cost per year of service is also less, than any other roofing and sidewall material. The following tables of comparative costs of sidewalls and roofs were compiled by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. The building costs were collected from Eastern, Middle Western and Western cities. The construction cost figures are given in percentages, EDGWOOD shingles being taken as 100%. This includes the cost of base or sheathing necessary to use with each material. The comparative weights indicate the structural strength required to support the various roofs. Note that, while the first cost of EDGWOOD Red Cedar shingles is considerably less than other building materials, the difference in cost per year of service—which determines the real value—is even more in favor of EDGWOOD shingles:

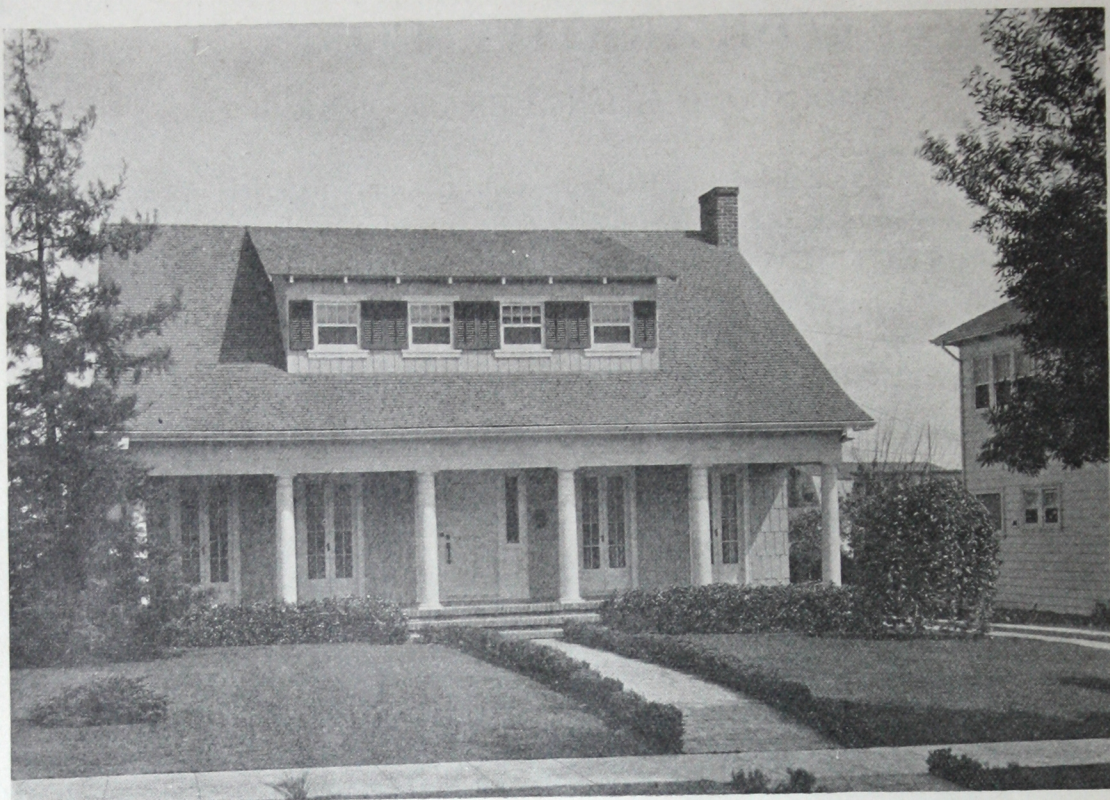
COST OF ROOF CONSTRUCTION, INCLUDING BASE

	Total Construction Cost.	Cost Per Year of Life.	Total Weight Per Square.
16" EDGWOOD Shingles.....	100%	100%	426 lbs.
2-ply Composition Roofing.....	102%	226%	490 lbs.
3-ply Composition Roofing.....	114%	205%	490 lbs.
3-ply Asbestos Roll.....	144%	373%	526 lbs.
4-ply Asbestos Roll.....	163%	363%	551 lbs.
No. 2 Slate Shingles.....	199%	363%	1161 lbs.
No. 2 Asbestos Shingles.....	260%	515%	860 lbs.
No. 1 Slate Shingles.....	292%	515%	1261 lbs.
No. 1 Asbestos Shingles.....	415%	925%	1110 lbs.

COST OF SIDEWALLS

16" EDGWOOD Shingles.....	100%
Stucco on Metal Lath.....	132%
Common Brick Veneer.....	150.3%
Pressed Brick Veneer.....	180.2%
Solid 8" Common Brick.....	152.5%
Solid 12" Common Brick.....	218.4%
Solid 8" Common and Faced Brick.....	214.8%
Solid 12" Common and Faced Brick.....	277.2%
Hollow Tile 8" Cement Stucco.....	176.4%







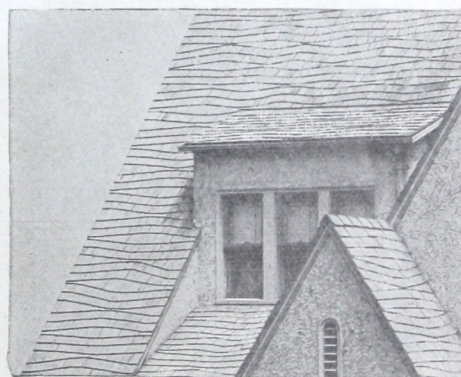
HERE are three Colonial type houses, demonstrating how individuality may be attained through different applications of EDGWOOD Red Cedar Shingles.

The warmest homes in winter—the coolest homes in summer—are EDGWOOD homes—homes roofed and walled with EDGWOOD Red Cedar Shingles.

If you are the happy possessor of a Red Cedar Shingle roof, climb up to the attic on the hottest day and note what a non-conductor of heat your roof is.

Inversely, that which keeps the heat out keeps the warmth within.

And never have Red Cedar Shingles been better made than EDGWOODS—sawn edge grain, which equalizes all stresses and strains resultant from weather exposure, thus preventing curling, cupping, warping and splitting.



The semi-thatched roof. To get this effect, the contractor or roofer merely uses a bandsaw and cuts in wave-like lines the butt ends of each bundle of EDGWOOD shingles before they are unbundled.

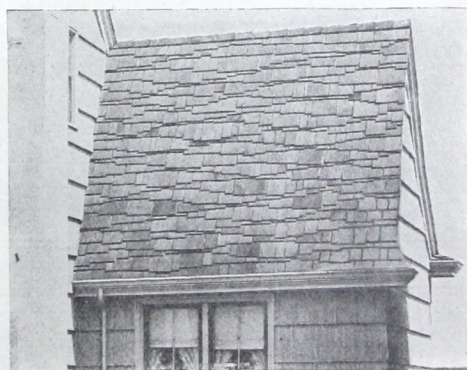




THERE is a distinguished, hospitable homeliness in these stately Colonial homes. EDGWOOD Shingles are particularly adapted to this type of home.

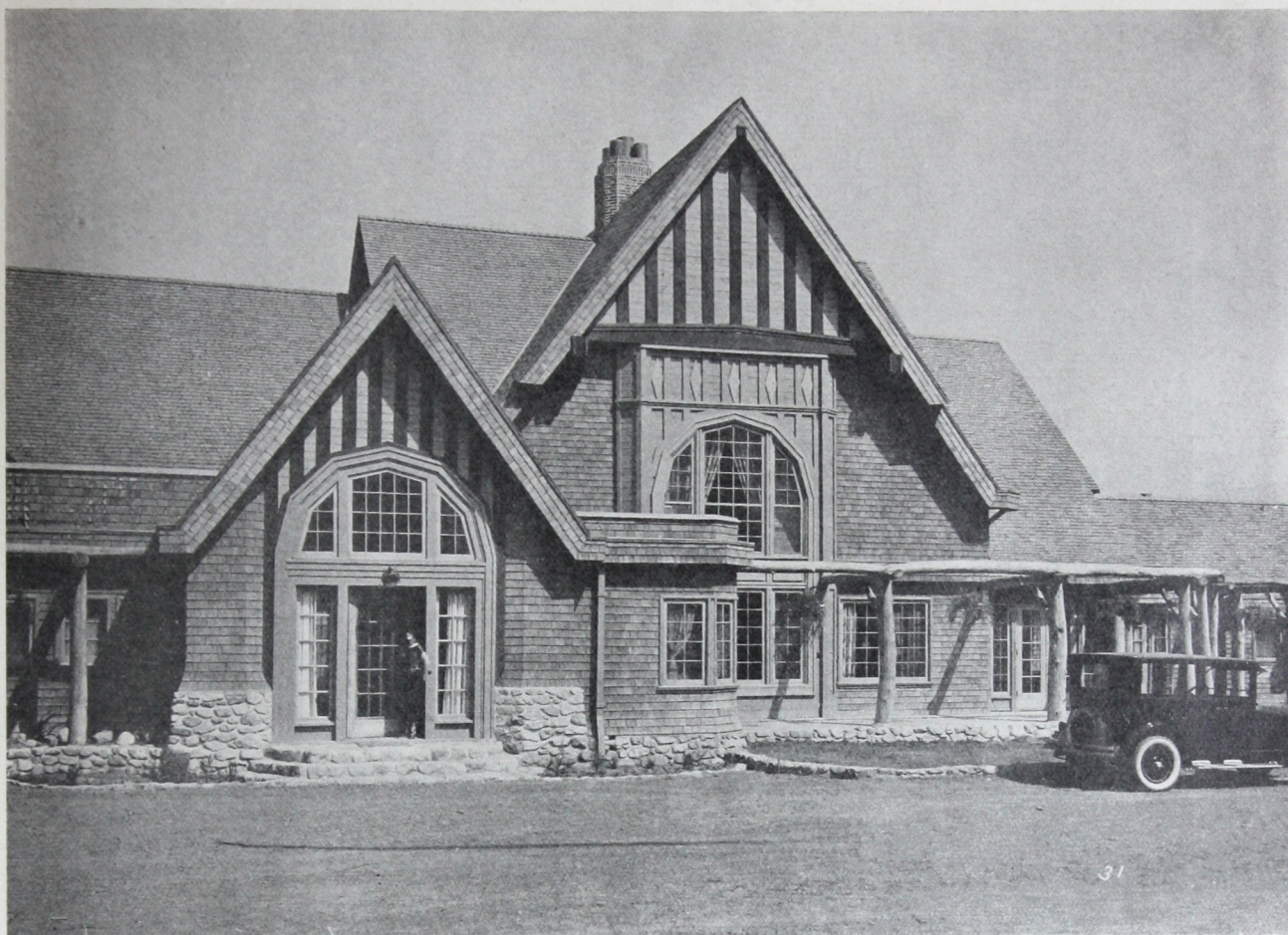
Nature erected this wonderful material in her centuries-old Cedar Trees — and endowed it with a time-resisting preservative oil against decay—man fashioned it skillfully to protect the homes of millions against winter's storms and summer's heat.

EDGWOOD Red Cedar Shingles are super-shingles—pre-eminent in quality—they cannot be made better. They cost less *laid* on roof and sidewalls than ordinary shingles—your architect or contractor will explain how greater weather exposure and longer life make this possible.



The Jazz Roof—The butts of these EDGWOOD shingles are not sawn to create this effect—neither are the shingles of different lengths. It is done by varying the weather exposure as each individual shingle is laid—quite simple.

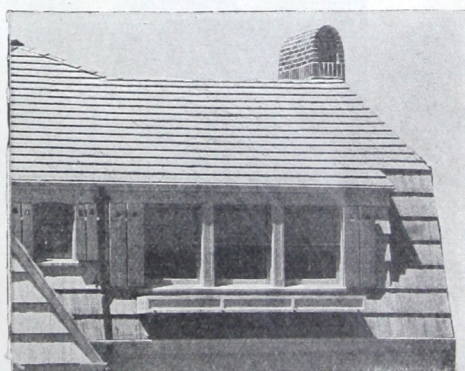
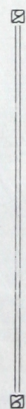




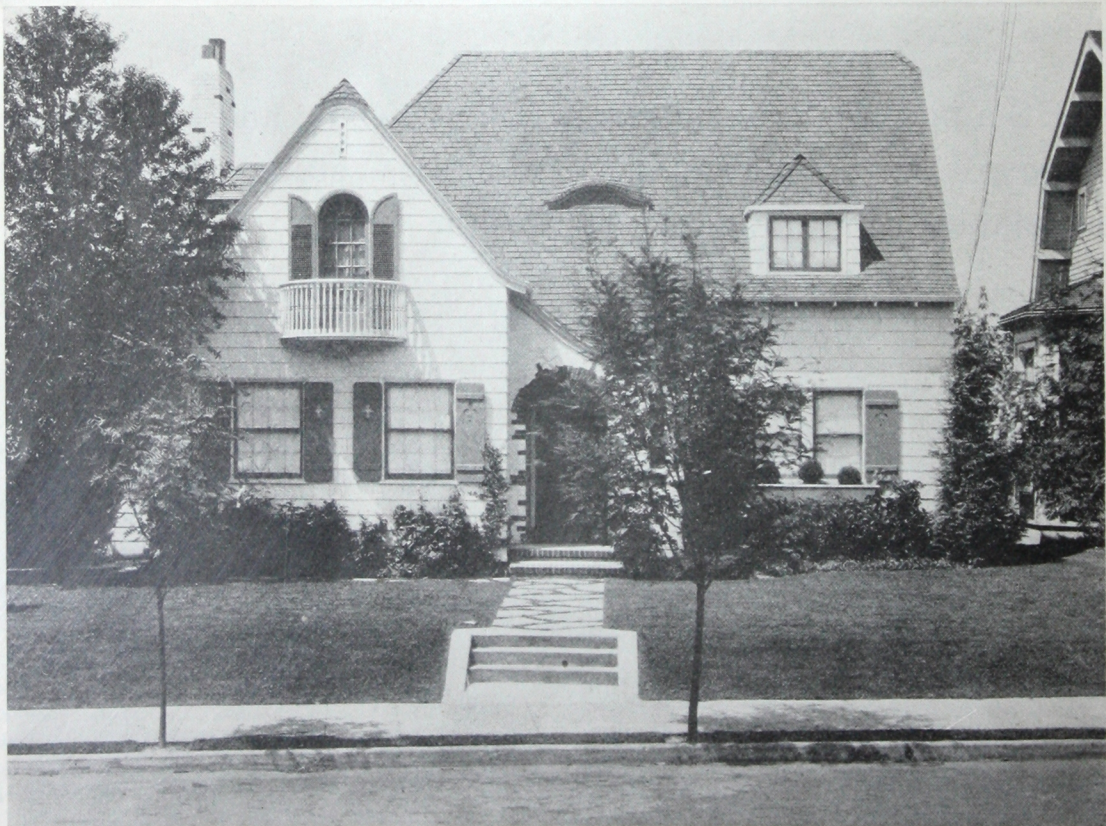
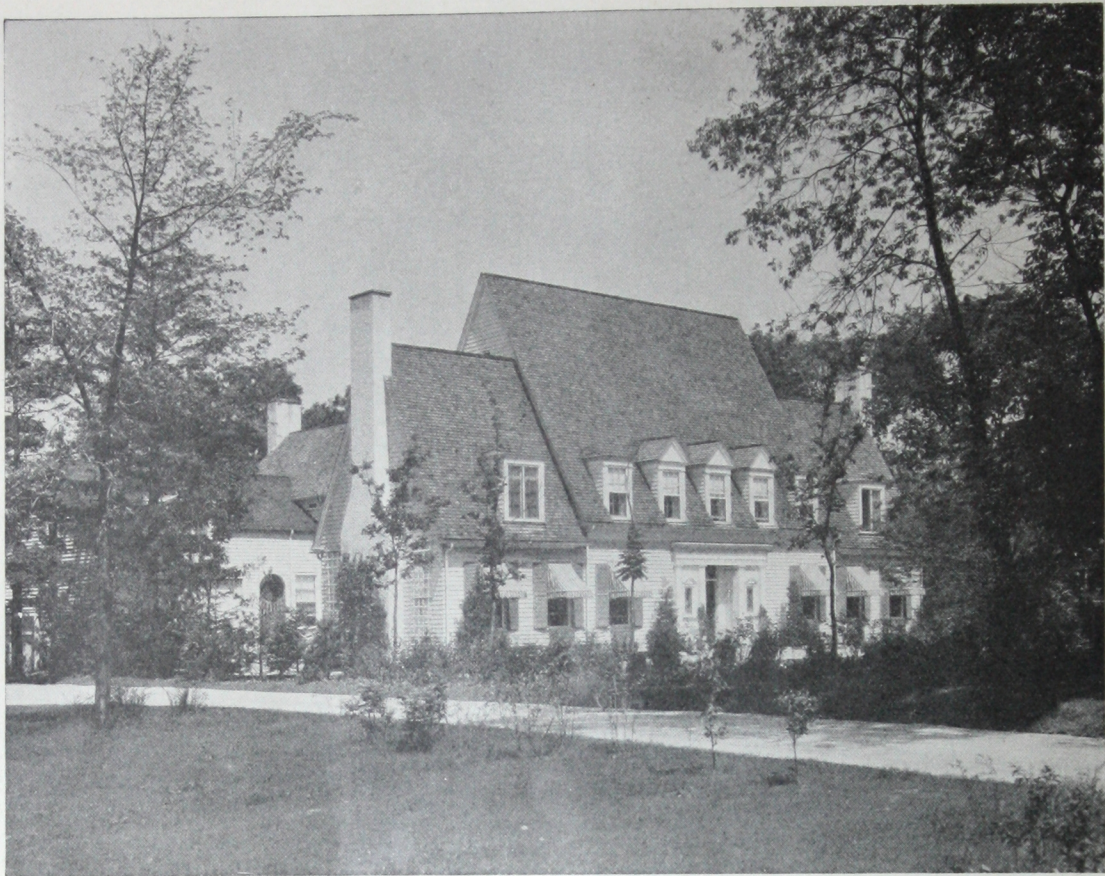
HERE'S a picture of a celebrated Country Club, and on the preceding page are two unique English type homes—study them and note the perfect adaptation to architectural design.

Your architect can use EDGWOOD Red Cedar Shingles like an artist uses paint—they will fit any contour of roof or wall, harmonize with any variation of type—half-timbered, semi-stuccoed, extreme roof pitch, broad gables, dutch gambrels, mansion, country club, bungalow or English cottage.

And no matter what color harmony is desired, EDGWOOD Shingles absorb the color stain as no other exterior building material can, creating soft tones, luminous high lights and deepest shadow lines.



This illustrates the shadow-line effects of various weather exposures—on roofs, gambrels and sidewalls. No matter what kind of roof or sidewalls you build, EDGWOODS "fit" architecturally.





THESE three beautiful EDGWOOD homes emphasize one of the most attractive features of EDGWOOD Shingle sidewalls—their fitting complement to the shrubbery, the lawn, the trees and the flowers — their architectural adaptation to features ornamental — window boxes, window awnings, porch rails, shutters, cupolas and dormers.

EDGWOOD roofs, too, can be of many variations—double every third or fourth lap—fully thatched—semi-thatched—jazz—variegated or single colored—and thus your builder can take each individual EDGWOOD shingle and mould it to create any design, any pattern, or any type desired.



THATCHED ROOFS

Your architect delights in the texture of an EDGWOOD Thatched Roof because it offers a variation of light refraction that is most pleasing.



The home of His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Robert Randolph Bruce, His Majesty King George V.'s representative in the Province of British Columbia

THE adaptability of EDGWOOD Red Cedar Shingles to all types of architecture is recognized by leading home building architects. We have on this page a reproduction of a photograph of the beautiful home of the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia — a magnificent home in a proper setting. The question of cost did not enter into this construction and British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles were selected for its roofs and partial side-wall construction. Yet EDGWOOD British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles are equally adaptable to the inexpensive cottage, the small bungalow, or the stately Colonial mansion.

Eighteen



The British Columbia Red Cedar lying on the ground, over which have grown three mammoth Cedars, is 4416 years old. Scientists in the Department of Forestry in the University of British Columbia tell us that this Cedar was a giant tree ten and a half centuries old when Solomon was hewing the cedars of Lebanon for his temple. This photograph is a striking demonstration of why the Siwash Indians of the Pacific Coast designate British Columbia Red Cedar as the "Tree of Life."

SPECIFICATIONS FOR LAYING EDGWOOD ROOFS AND SIDEWALLS

The laying of EDGWOOD Roofs and Sidewalls is simple and inexpensive.

- (1) Use a straight edge to ensure straight courses.
- (2) Lay shingles not less than 1/8" apart.
- (3) See that no break comes directly over another in three consecutive courses.
- (4) Use two zinc-coated nails for each shingle; place nails about 3/4" from side of shingle; do not drive nail heads into shingles; cover nails with 1" of the butt of the lap of the shingle of the following course; insist on rust-proof zinc-coated or pure zinc nails that will last 40 years or more—the life of the shingle.
- (5) Cover roof rafters with 1x6" Sheathing laid 10" O.C., or Shiplap laid close, each board nailed twice at each bearing. Use open Sheathing for damp climate; for cold, dry climate, use close boarding. For ordinary pitch lay 16" shingles 5" to weather; 18" shingles 5 1/2" to weather; 24" shingles 7 1/2" to weather. This makes three clear laps for each shingle. Novelty effects may be obtained by variation of exposure in succeeding courses.
- (6) For sidewall exposure permitting two clear laps, allow 1" for variation in length at tip. Use Shiplap solid for Sheathing, and if extra warmth is desired cover with a good grade of building paper. Pleasing novelty effects may be achieved by varying exposure of each 2nd, 3rd or 4th course, as desired.

COVERING CAPACITY (IN SQUARE FEET) PER SQUARE

EXPOSURE TO WEATHER	4"	4 1/2"	5"	5 1/2"	6"	6 1/2"	7"	7 1/2"	8"	8 1/2"
1 SQUARE 16"	80	90	100	110	121	131	141	151	—	—
1 " 18"	—	—	—	100	110	120	129	138	148	157
EXPOSURE TO WEATHER	7 1/2"	8"	8 1/2"	9"	9 1/2"	10"	10 1/2"	11"	11 1/2"	—
1 SQUARE 24"	76	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	—

COVERING CAPACITY (IN SQUARE FEET) PER THOUSAND

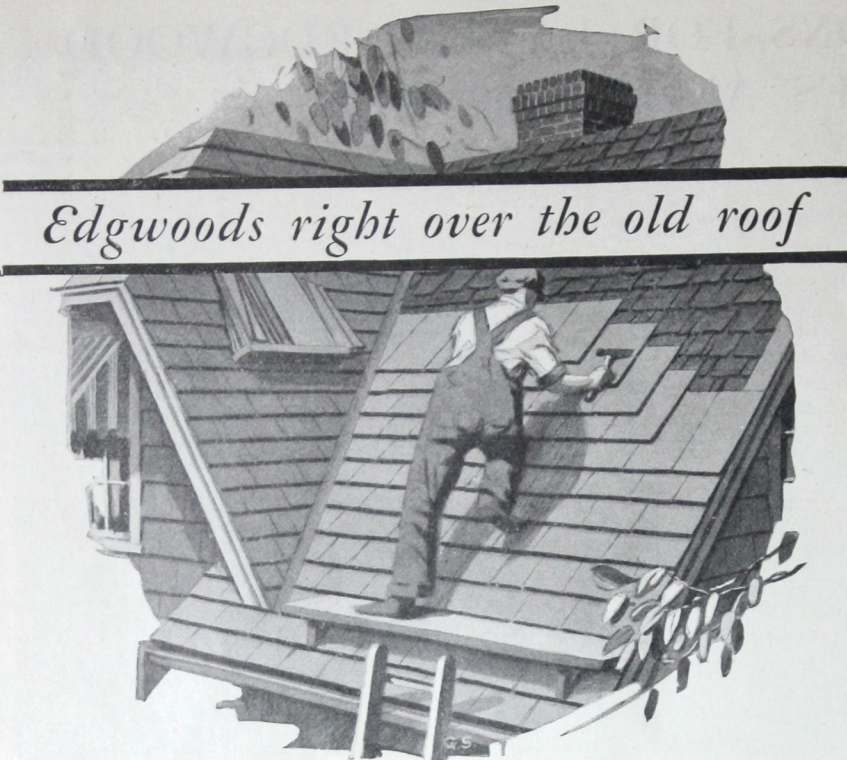
EXPOSURE TO WEATHER	4"	4 1/2"	5"	5 1/2"	6"	6 1/2"	7"	7 1/2"	8"	8 1/2"
1 THOUSAND 16"	102	115	128	140	154	166	179	192	—	—
1 " 18"	—	—	—	140	154	167	180	192	205	218
EXPOSURE TO WEATHER	7 1/2"	8"	8 1/2"	9"	9 1/2"	10"	10 1/2"	11"	11 1/2"	—
1 THOUSAND 24"	242	259	275	290	306	323	339	355	371	—

EXPOSURE TO WEATHER

GRADE AND SIZE OF SHINGLES		ROOFS	SIDE WALLS
X X X	16"	4 1/2"	5 to 7"
X X X X X	16"	5"	5 to 7"
PERFECTIONS	18"	5 1/2"	6 to 8"
ROYALS	24"	7 1/2"	8 to 10"



The irregular lines of EDGWOOD sidewalls, with their high lights and shadows, make pleasing contrasts with the flat surfaces of doors and windows.

An illustration showing a worker in overalls and a hat standing on a roof, using a hammer to install shingles. The roof has a chimney and a dormer window. The scene is framed by a decorative border.

Edgwoods right over the old roof

Re-roof with EDGWOOD SHINGLES ---Over the old roof

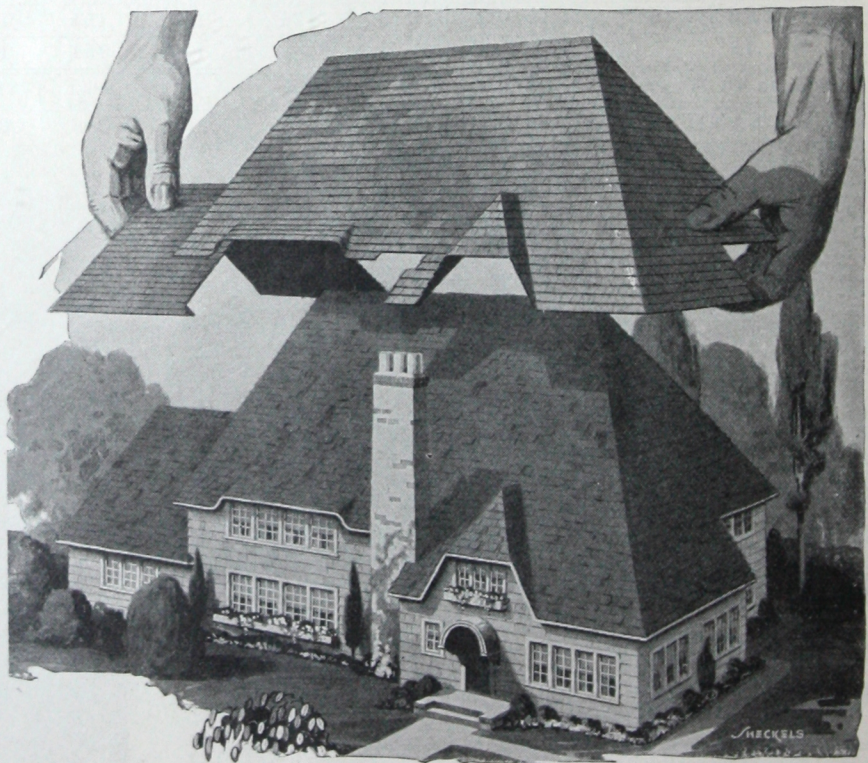
IF your home needs a new roof, lay EDGWOOD Shingles over the old roof. It is the practical way. Saves labor and expense of removing the old shingles; eliminates the unsightly litter and possible damage to shrubs or plants; provides better protection in the event of sudden storms during the construction; saves fuel, making your home warmer in the winter and cooler in the summer because of the insulation provided by the double thickness of shingles and air space between.

METHOD OF LAYING

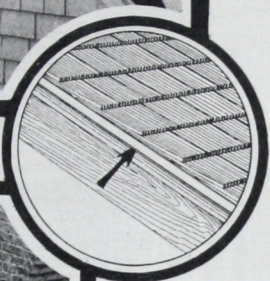
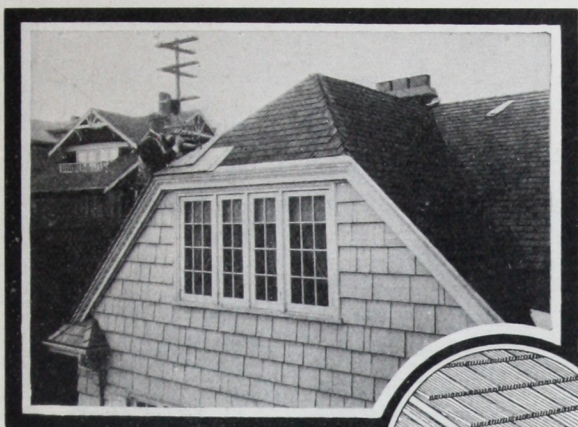
In re-roofing with EDGWOOD Shingles, the new shingles are applied in the same manner as you would on solid sheathing, excepting that long nails—5d, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " Zinc-coated—are used. Start with a double course at the eaves. Find the sheathing strips by tapping, sounding or driving two or three nails at successive intervals. Once the position of three consecutive strips has been ascertained, it is a simple matter to gauge their position over the rest of the roof, as the sheathing is evenly placed. At gable edges, extend the new shingles about 1/8" outside the old shingles. Valleys, ridging and flashing are applied exactly as on the original roof. Where the old shingles are Flat Grain and have warped, the new shingles will force them back into place and hold them there, as EDGWOOD Shingles are cut Edge-Grain and cannot warp, cup or curl. Apply EDGWOOD Shingles over old composition roofing or asphalt shingles in the same manner as you would over wooden shingles.

EQUIPMENT

Practically no scaffolding is necessary in re-roofing with EDGWOOD Shingles. The entire equipment needed is two extension ladders, a plank and a 1x4" straight-edge. Brackets for supporting supplies on roof may be made by simply tacking an upright shingle on the face of the



Apply EDGWOOD Shingles over old shingles in the same manner as you would apply on solid sheathing.



NOTE—Some architects and contractors advocate removing a 3' strip of old shingles along the edge of gable to permit the nailing of a 1x3" strip of board flush with the cornice edges. This strip should be the same thickness as the old shingles at their points of greatest thickness. The new shingles should extend slightly over this strip. However, this is not essential unless the old roof is in a very bad condition, and then it will make a neater and better appearing roof.

straight-edge. This limited equipment lessens expense, quickens the job and eliminates the possibility of damage to house and garden.

DURABILITY

EDGWOOD Shingles laid over old shingles, or substitute composition roofing, will last 40 years or more. It is not necessary to stress this fact to observing home owners. They know that in cold climates it has long been the practice to lay Red Cedar Shingles over tight sheathing and building paper. Old roofs merely present a tight sheathing roofing surface. It is a fallacy to assume that EDGWOOD Red Cedar Shingles will decay if laid over old shingles. The "Tree of Life" is the descriptive phrase used by the Indians of the Pacific Coast in describing the long life of British Columbia Red Cedar. Nature has endowed this wood with a time-resisting preservative. Rot-promoting fungi can find no weakness in nature's defense.

ESTIMATING ROOF AREA

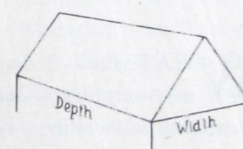
It is easy to figure the area of the roof. First measure depth and width of house, allowing for overhanging

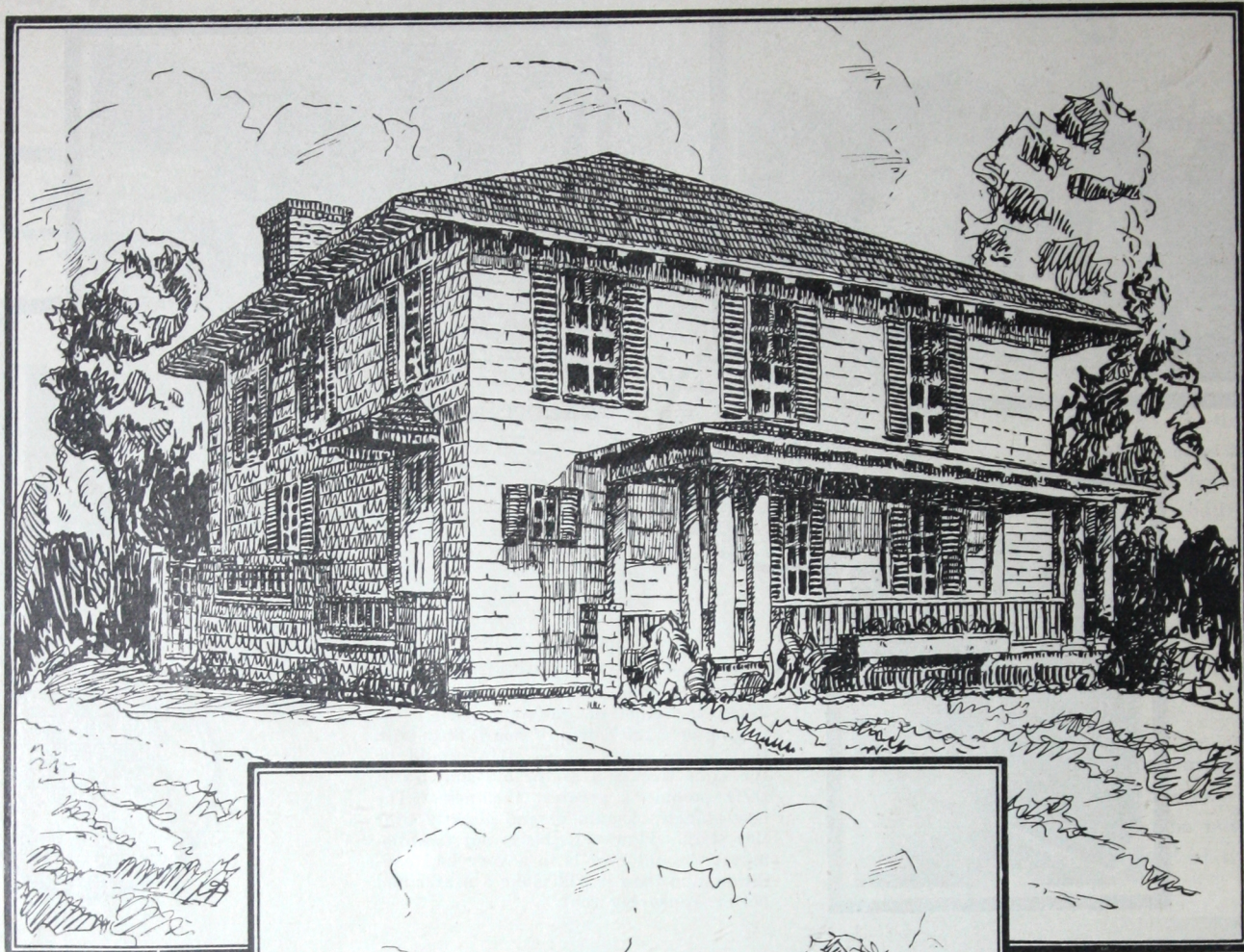
eaves. If it is impossible to obtain exact degree of incline in roof an estimate will give a reasonably accurate incline. Multiply the width by the percentage figure shown in the following table:

30°	incline use	115%	of width
35°	"	122%	" "
40°	"	130%	" "
45°	"	142%	" "
50°	"	156%	" "
55°	"	175%	" "
60°	"	200%	" "

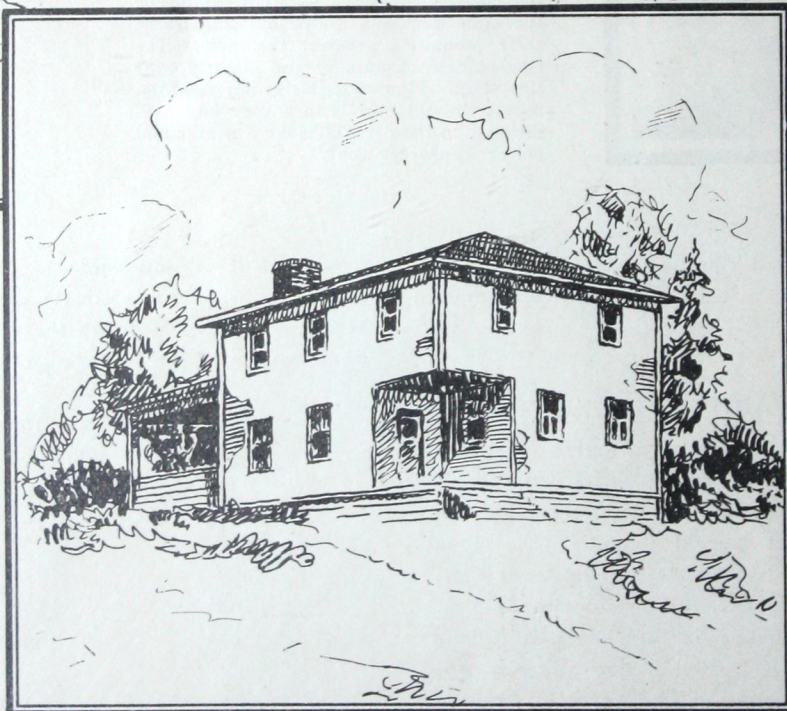
Multiply the figure thus obtained by the depth of the house and you have approximate roof area. Where there are triangles multiply the length of base by half the height to find the area.

NOTE — Chart showing covering capacity of EDGWOOD Shingles with varying exposures is shown on Page 19.





Architectural drawings of a remodelled home—note how simply and effectively EDGWOOD Shingles accomplished this.

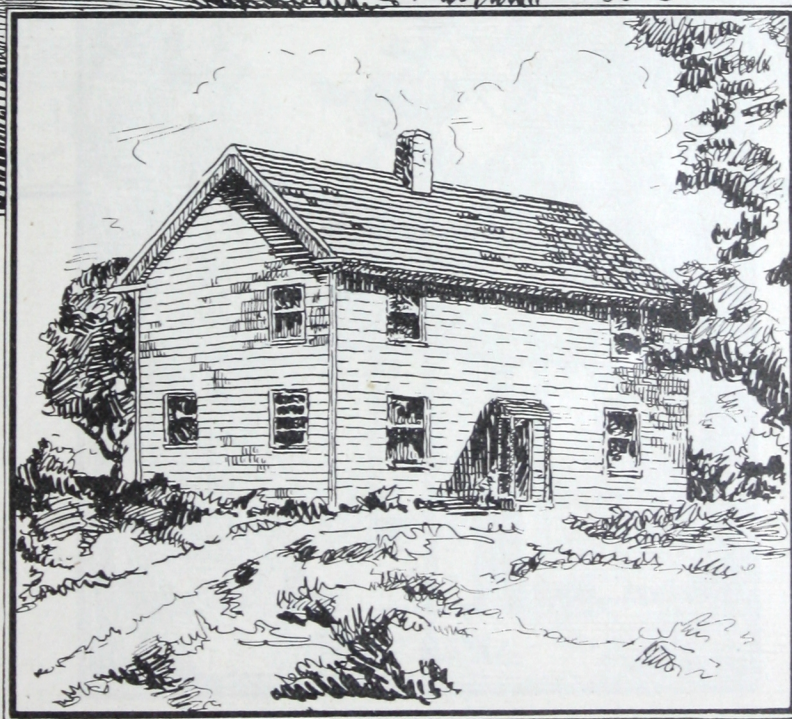
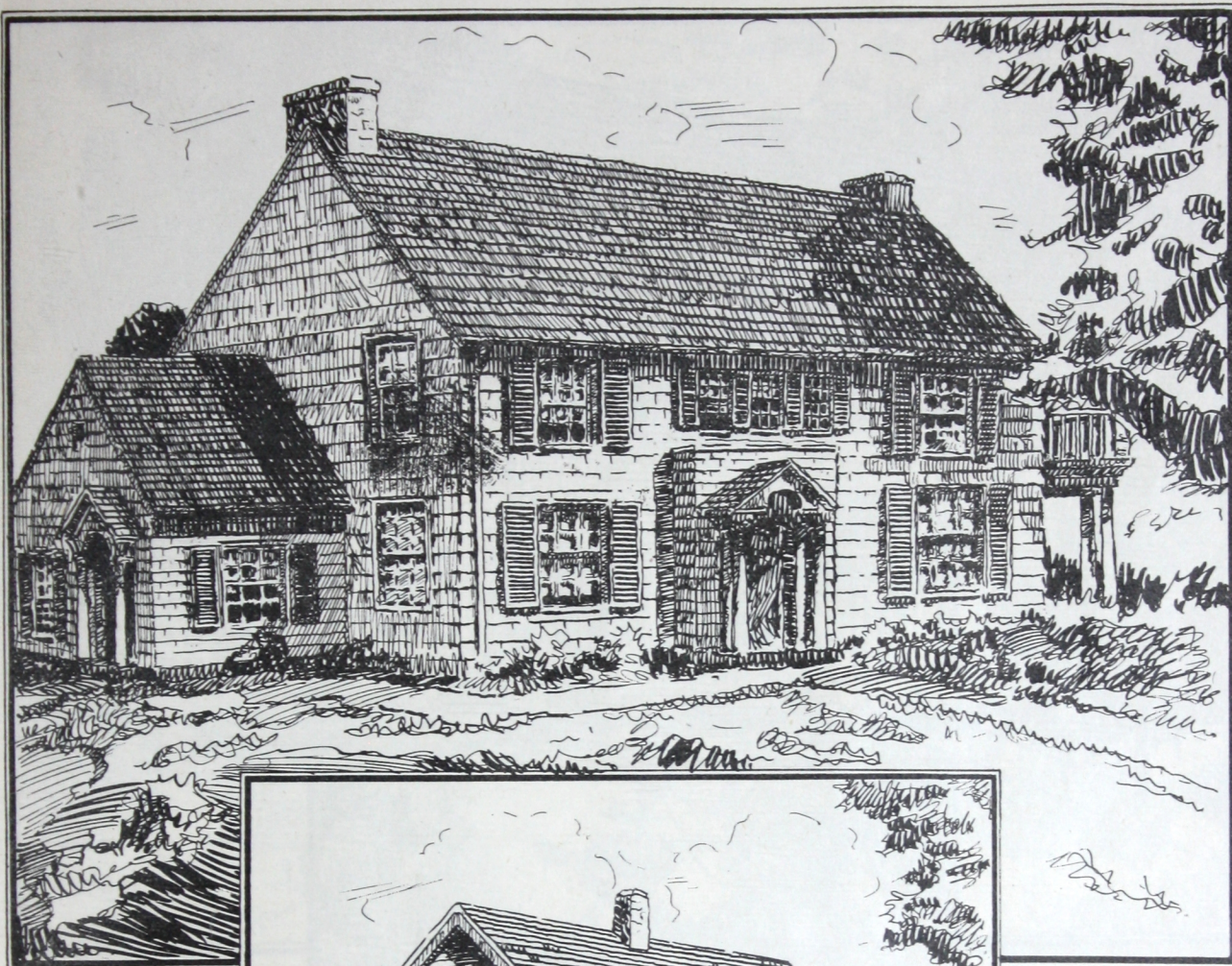


RE-STYLING THE OLD HOME

—and how to do it.

WHAT shall I do with my old-style home—I like my neighbors—my lot is valuable—if I sell, it means at a sacrifice—no one wants an old home.

All these recurring thought-clouds have a silver lining. These architectural drawings show how simple it is to re-style your home with EDGWOOD Red Cedar Shin-



An old Colonial house—substantially built—remodelled with EDGWOOD Shingles.

RE-STYLING THE OLD HOME—(Continued)

gles. Thousands are using this simple, practical and economical method.

EDGWOOD Shingles, with their tapered ends and thick butts, can be laid right over the old clapboards or stucco to conform to any architectural design.

All that needs to be done in remodelling a frame house

is to lay EDGWOOD Shingles right over the old clapboards or shingles in the same manner as on solid sheathing. In laying EDGWOOD Shingles over stucco nail 1x3 rough strips horizontally on sidewalls about 3" apart. Then apply EDGWOODS the same as you would on open sheathing. Saves the labor and expense



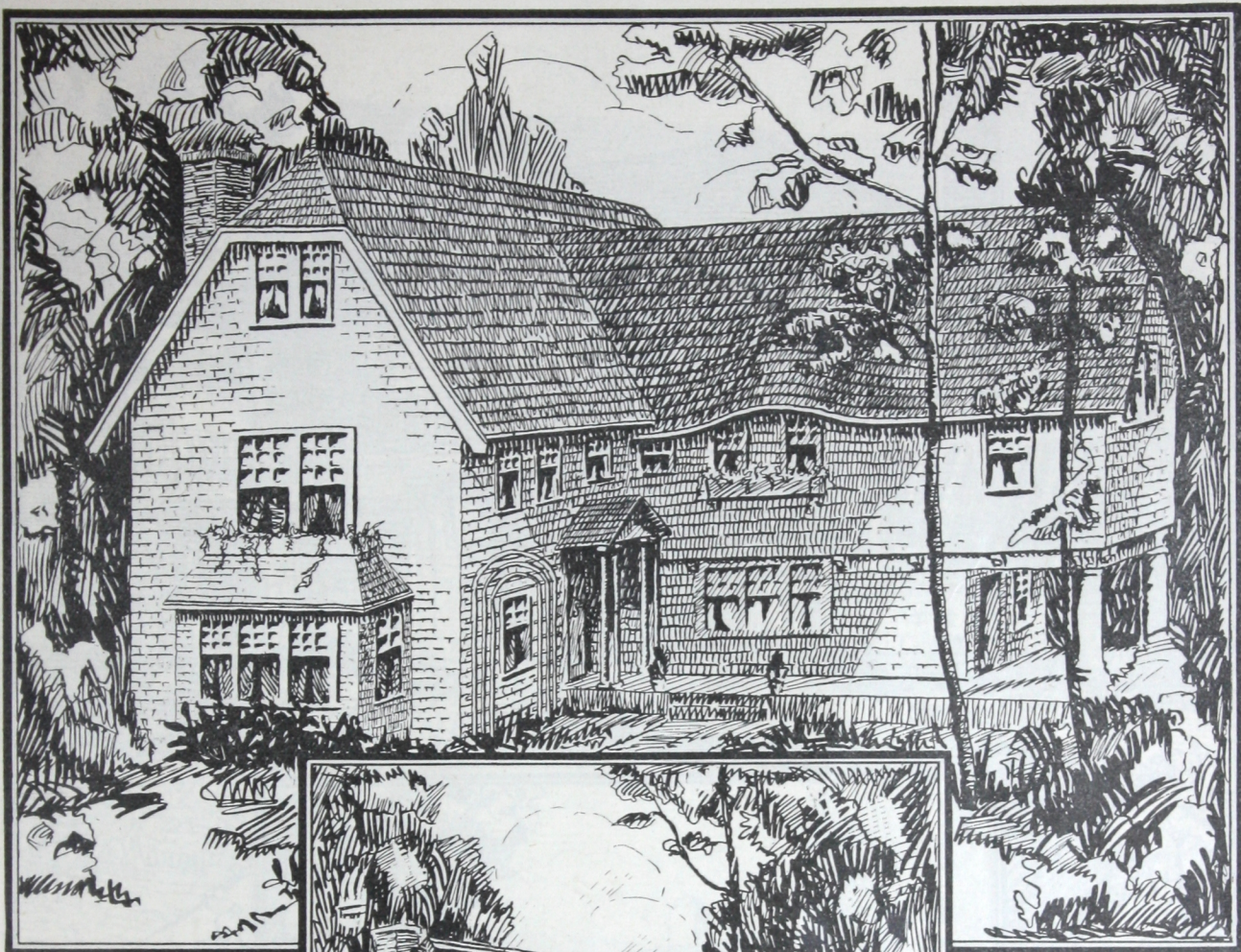
The sturdy wood frames and beams that make this house so valuable can all be retained—EDGWOOD Shingles and a few deft touches will convert it into a modern home with all the fine old Colonial features intact.



RE-STYLING THE OLD HOME—(Continued)

of removing the old siding and shingles or stucco—no littering up the yard—no damage to shrubs or plants—protects against sudden storm during construction. No other building material has such flexibility for re-modelling as EDGWOOD Shingles—they can be matched and fitted around windows and doors, under

dormers and eaves. The builder can use them to conform to any design—place them one by one just as skillfully as an artist paints a picture. Whether the alteration is to repair and restore the original, or whether the purpose be to transform the old house into a modern home, adding to its size and convenience,

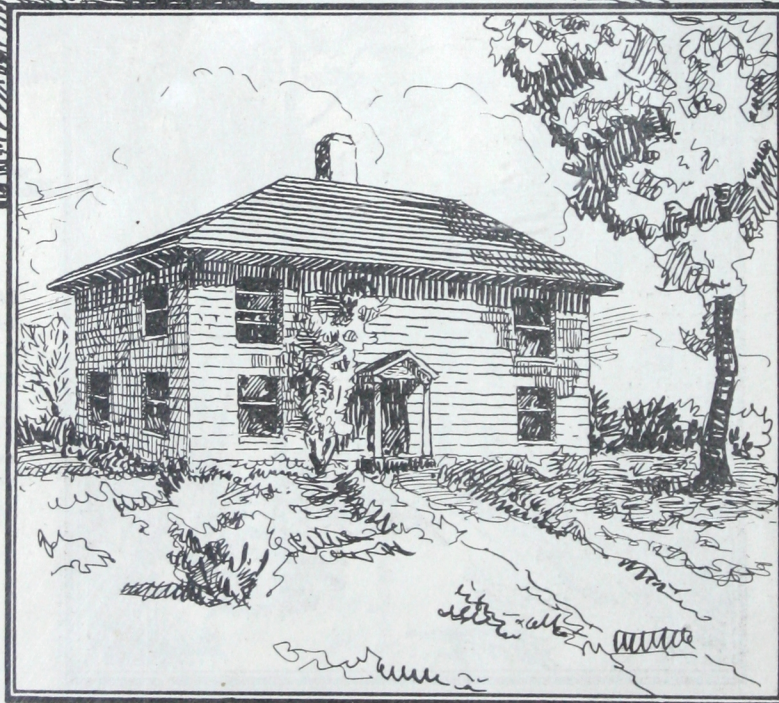
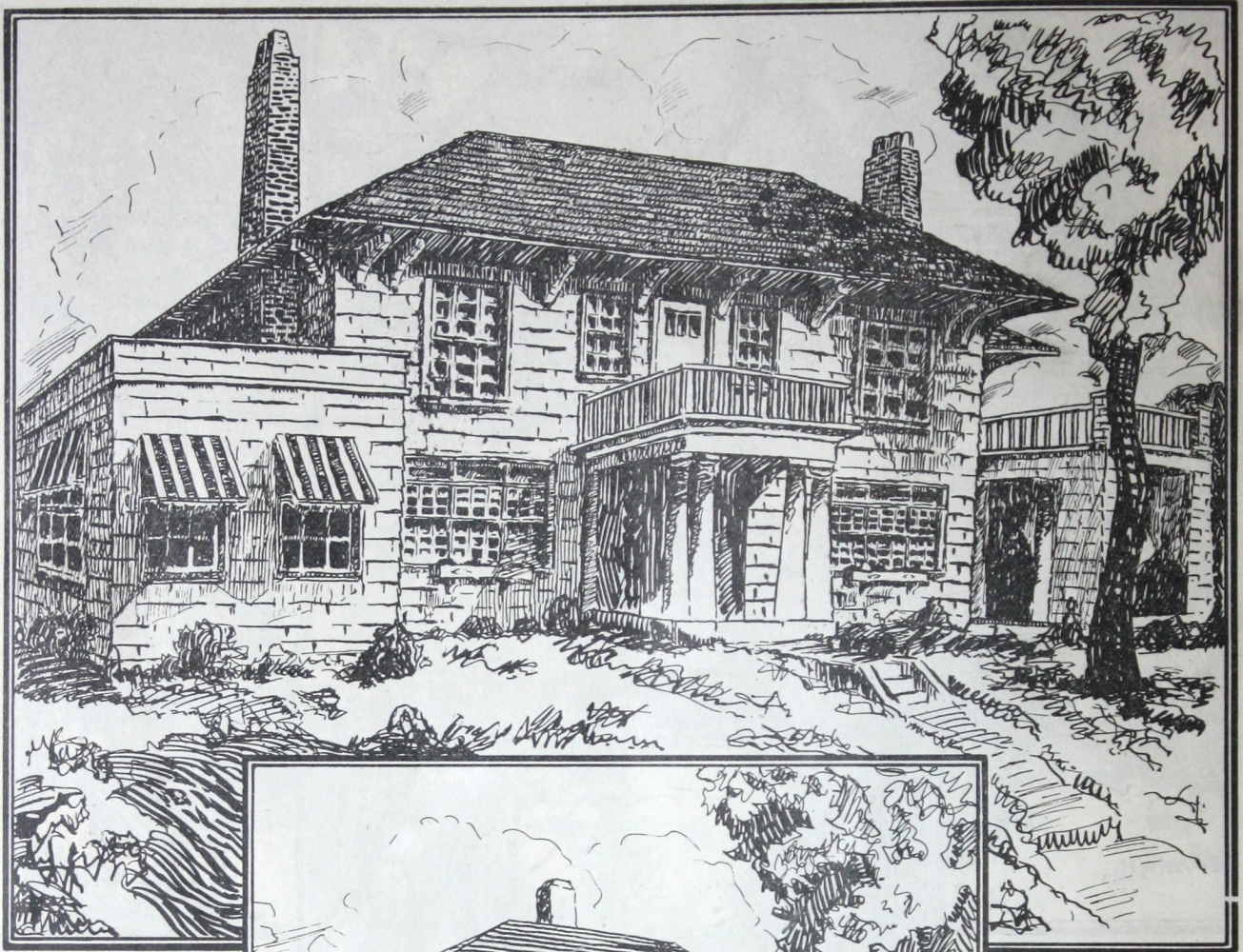


There's many an old house like this on the Atlantic seaboard—Note how skillfully the architect has retained all the old traditions and yet with EDGWOOD Shingles has made it livable and presentable.

RE-STYLING THE OLD HOME—(Continued)

EDGWOOD Shingles will enable you to do a better job at a lower cost. The saving in cost on sidewalls, as compared to other materials, is from 9% to 32%—on roofs from 14% to 315%. Your contractor or architect can verify these figures. The re-sale value will be enhanced immeasurably—you

will find that Building and Loan Associations will readily advance money for such remodeling and will appraise your new home accordingly. Another valuable asset will be the very much increased insulation—the double walls will in a few years pay for themselves in fuel saving alone—heating engineers



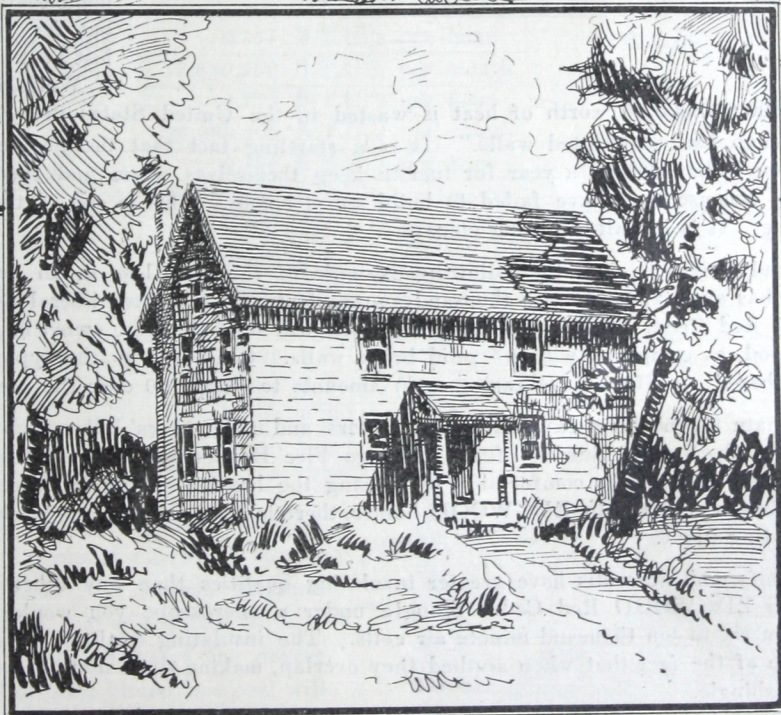
*Just a square house
with a window at
each corner—Now
modernized with
EDGWOOD Red
Cedar Shingles—
better than selling
at a sacrifice.*

RE-STYLING THE OLD HOME—(Continued)

show this saving to be from 10% to 47%. EDGWOOD Shingles when stained retain their brilliantly soft colors for a long period of years without need of re-staining, and then only one coat of color stain is necessary. Always insist that your contractor uses rust-proof zinc-dipped nails with EDGWOOD Shingles, because EDG-

WOODS, sawn *Edge-Grain* by the manufacturer, will not warp, cup, curl or split—giving you protection for 40 years or more.

One of the most practical money-saving ways in which EDGWOODS can be used is remodelling—Many an old house or cottage can be picked up for a song—



It took very little outlay to remodel this old home with EDGWOOD Shingles—just a few changes in the windows, the entrances and the addition of a wonderful sun room.

RE-STYLING THE OLD HOME—(Continued)

usually such places are solidly built, with fine old beams and substantial framing. Your architect can take a place of this kind and skillfully convert it into an attractive country place.

American cities are growing rapidly. What was once suburban is now city—business blocks are going up

next to residences. It is comparatively simple to move the old home away from its original lot to a residential district. There it can be remodelled and re-styled with EDGWOOD Shingles—a better investment than tearing it down or selling at a sacrifice.



The folks who live in EDGWOOD homes save from 10% to 61.11% on fuel

EDGWOOD Shingle homes are warmer in winter—cooler in summer. All building materials permit the transmission of heat, but many materials are super-wasteful. During a lifetime they cost home-owners thousands of dollars for needless fuel expenditures during the cold season, and through this lack of insulating qualities they make many uncomfortable homes during the hot season.

People feel the discomfort of a home that lacks proper insulation, but few people know how much lost heat costs in money. Howard F. Weiss, in an article in *The Lit-*

erary Digest, said: "\$300,000,000.00 worth of heat is wasted in the United States every winter by allowing it uselessly to escape through badly insulated walls." It is a startling fact that the people of the United States and Canada pay over one billion dollars a year for fuel to keep themselves warm and then waste three hundred million dollars annually because they have failed to build warm homes. This is one of the big factors that adds to the high cost of living. It is literally burning money.

The Bureau of Industrial Research gives the following example of the heat loss in an average home: "A home 28x30x20 feet to eaves has approximately two thousand square feet of wall, after liberal deduction for doors and windows. EDGWOOD Red Cedar Shingles on these sidewalls will save the home owner \$2,427.60 in fuel expenditure over a 30-year period, as compared with 8" solid brick walls. Compared to the typical super-wasteful wall the coal-saving value (based on \$17.00 anthracite coal) amounts to \$4,807.60 over the period of 30 years."

It is impossible to estimate the needless expenditure in doctors' and undertakers' bills which result from improperly heated homes. The Fire Prevention Bureau of the Chicago Fire Department says: "Most of the sub-zero fires are caused by the efforts to heat homes comfortably by forcing the heating plants or stoves beyond the point of safety." As less radiation is required in EDGWOOD homes, there is a considerable saving by reason of the smaller initial investment in heating plant.

EDGWOOD Shingle roofs and sidewalls have greater insulating qualities than any other building material. If you were to examine an EDGWOOD Red Cedar Shingle under a microscope you would find that each square inch is composed of from six to ten thousand minute air cells. The insulating qualities of each individual shingle are triplicated by reason of the fact that when applied they overlap, making three distinct coverings with insulating air space between each shingle.

The substantial savings that can be effected through the use of EDGWOOD Red Cedar Shingles can be illustrated by comparing the heat losses through roofs and sidewalls of various types. Assume, for instance, an average small house with a roof area of 1,000 square feet and sidewalls of 1,800 square feet, and that the area of glass is 120 square feet, with heat loss through ventilation that is constant in each house. Assume further that the temperature in the attic space is 50° F., and that coal is being shovelled into the furnace to keep the house comfortable in zero weather.

The following tables show the loss through various types of roof and sidewall construction, and also the loss through various combinations of roofs and sidewalls as compared with EDGWOOD Shingles. These figures on comparative insulating qualities of building material were compiled by the Bureau of Industrial Research and by Professor Grondal of the Department of Forestry, Washington University:

HEAT LOSS THROUGH 1000 SQUARE FEET OF ROOF AREA

		Heat Loss in Dollars Per Month	Percentage Heat Loss Greater Than EDGWOODS
EDGWOOD Red Cedar Shingles, 5/2 thickness, 4 1/2" exposure	0.304 B.T.U.'s per hour 7,296,000 B.T.U.'s per month	\$4.34	
Well constructed Slate Roof	0.422 B.T.U.'s per hour 10,128,000 B.T.U.'s per month	\$6.07	38.68%
Well constructed Tile Roof	0.515 B.T.U.'s per hour 12,360,000 B.T.U.'s per month	\$7.41	69.44%
"Asphalt" Shingles	0.526 B.T.U.'s per hour 12,624,000 B.T.U.'s per month	\$7.57	73.03%

HEAT LOSS THROUGH 1800 SQUARE FEET OF SIDEWALLS

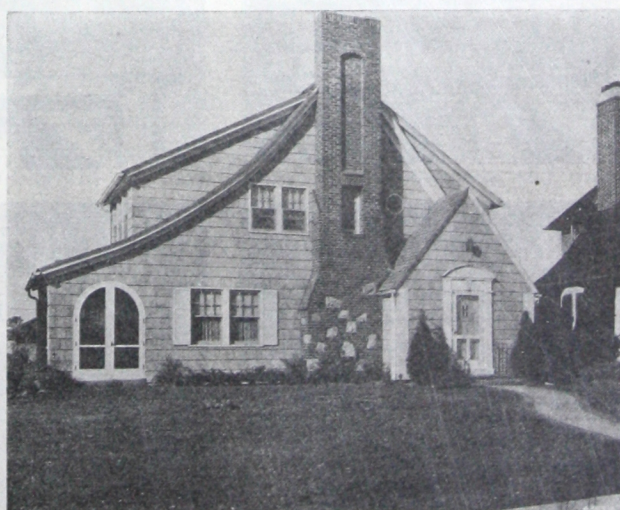
EDGWOOD Red Cedar Shingles	0.267 B.T.U.'s per hour 11,534,400 B.T.U.'s per month	\$6.92	
Brick Wall, 8" thick	0.351 B.T.U.'s per hour 15,163,200 B.T.U.'s per month	\$9.10	31.46%
Frame-Stucco Wall	0.410 B.T.U.'s per hour 17,712,000 B.T.U.'s per month	\$10.63	53.56%

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING HEAT LOSS PER MONTH THROUGH VARIOUS TYPES OF ROOFS AND SIDEWALLS

NOTE—These figures represent a small house with 1,000 square feet of roof and 1,800 square feet of sidewalls.

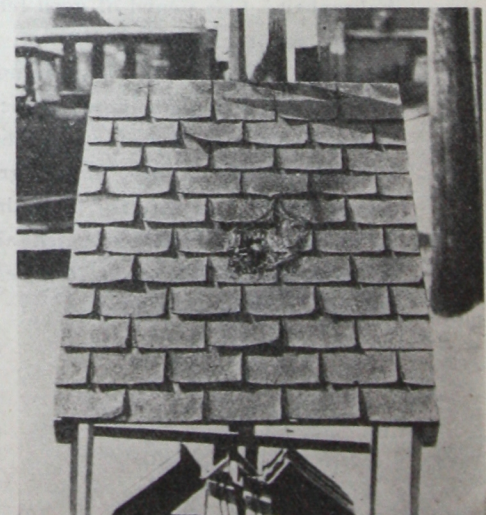
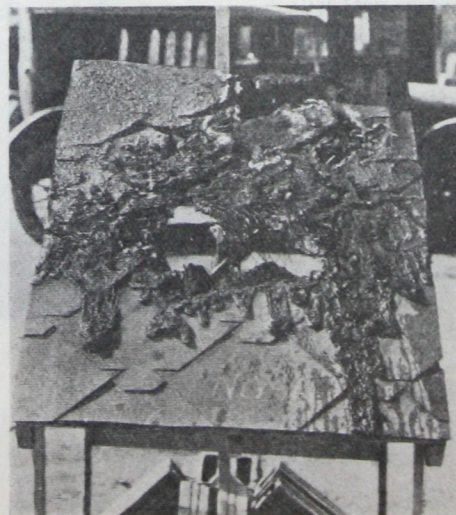
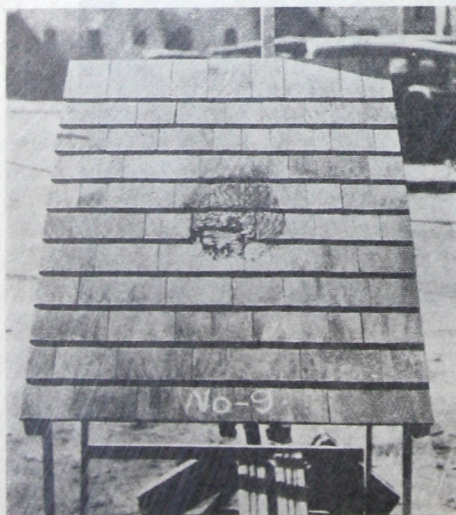
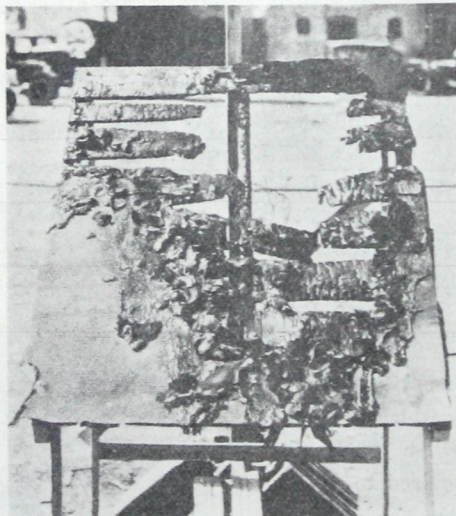
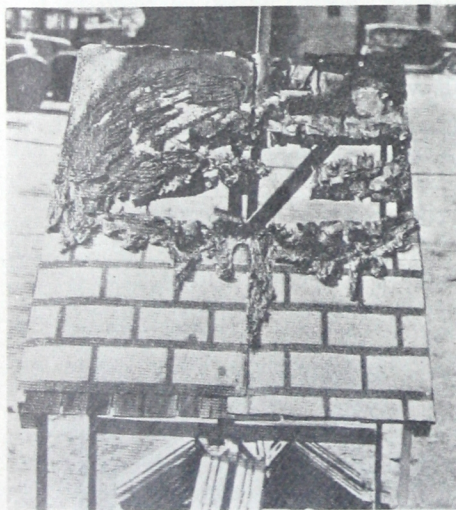
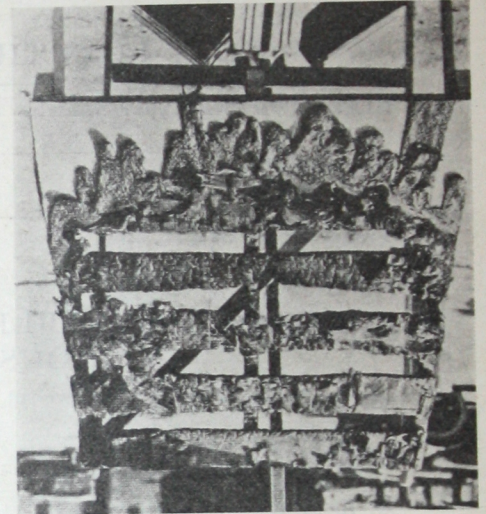
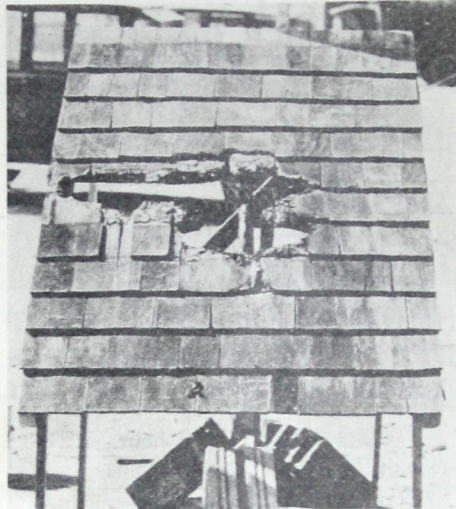
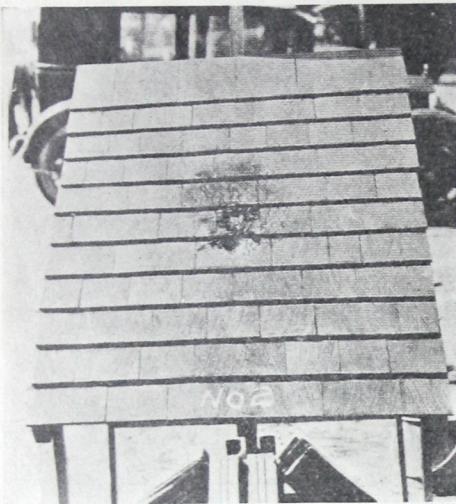
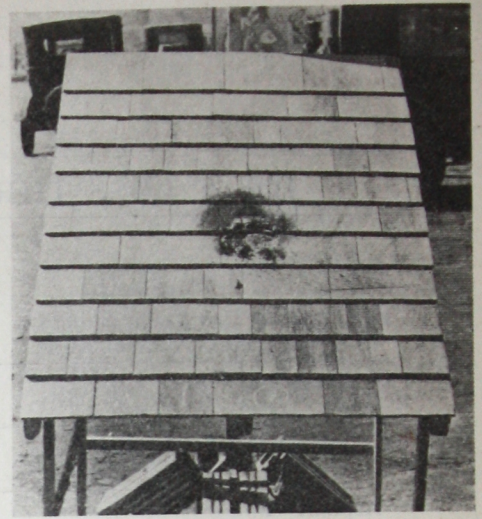
EDGWOOD Shingle Sidewalls with EDGWOOD Shingle Roof	0.571 B.T.U.'s per hour 18,830,400 B.T.U.'s per month	\$11.26	
8" Brick Wall with Slate Roof	0.773 B.T.U.'s per hour 25,290,200 B.T.U.'s per month	\$15.17	34.30%
8" Brick Wall with Tile Roof	0.866 B.T.U.'s per hour 27,523,200 B.T.U.'s per month	\$16.51	46.16%
8" Brick Wall with "Asphalt" Shingle Roof	0.877 B.T.U.'s per hour 27,787,200 B.T.U.'s per month	\$16.67	47.56%
Frame-Stucco Walls with Slate Roof	0.832 B.T.U.'s per hour 27,840,000 B.T.U.'s per month	\$16.70	47.84%
Frame-Stucco Walls with Tile Roof	0.925 B.T.U.'s per hour 30,072,000 B.T.U.'s per month	\$18.04	59.70%
Frame-Stucco Walls with "Asphalt" Shingle Roof	0.936 B.T.U.'s per hour 30,336,000 B.T.U.'s per month	\$18.20	61.11%

The measure of heat that is most commonly used by engineers is the British Thermal Unit, which is usually abbreviated to "B.T.U." A British Thermal Unit is the quantity of heat that is required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. One pound of good bituminous coal will contain about 12,000 B.T.U.'s, or, in other words, a thousand B.T.U.'s will cost (assuming the price of coal delivered to the furnace as being \$10 per ton) about \$0.00042. However, as the efficiency of the average furnace is low, and a great deal of heat escapes to the air through the chimney, the cost of B.T.U.'s in the form of heated air will be almost \$0.0006, assuming that the furnace is clean and that the fire is properly tended.



PICTURES TELL THE STORY

EDGWOOD Shingles Stand the Fire Test



These tests show the fire resistant qualities of EDGWOOD Red Cedar Shingles as compared with supposedly highly fire-resistant substitute materials

THE pictures on the opposite page show results of Fire Tests on various types of roofing materials at the Iowa State Firemen's Convention, Bell Plain, Iowa, on September 16, 1925. The tests were made by firemen who were interested only in establishing the facts. The results are practically identical with similar tests made at Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Great Falls and other cities. The following chart gives particulars:

THIS CHART GIVES COMPLETE PARTICULARS UNIFORM STANDARD FIRE BRAND APPLIED TO EACH PANEL

KIND	Roof Ignited	Sheathing Ignited	Brand Destroyed	Fire Out	Depth of Char	Area of Char.
Panel No. 1—5/2 RC Shingles Untreated	1 3/4 Min.	No	15 1/4 Min.	25 1/4 Min.	3/4"	25 1/4"
Panel No. 2—5/2 Shingles	2 Min.	No	15 1/4 Min.	18 1/2 Min.	3/8"	25"
Panel No. 3—18-year-old 5/2 RC Shingles	3/4 Min.	22 3/4 Min.	14 3/4 Min.	Put Out 1Hr. 5Min.	Thru Shtg.	115"
Panel No. 4 (Class C)—Old RC Shingles covered with Slate Surface Asphalt Roofing	1/2 Min.	10 1/2 Min.	5 Min.	Put Out 34 1/2 Min.	Totally Destroyed	
Panel No. 5 (Class C)—Old RC Shingles covered with Slate Surface Asphalt Prt. Roofing	1 Min.	6 Min.	16 Min.	Put Out 46 Min.	Totally Destroyed	
Panel No. 6—Old RC Shingles covered with Composition Roofing	1 1/2 Min.	7 Min.	17 Min.	Put Out 35 Min.	Totally Destroyed	
Panel No. 7 (Class C)—Slate Surfaced Asphalt Roll Roofing over Solid Sheathing	3 Min.	13 Min.	17 Min.	1Hr. 10Min.	Thru Shtg.	48"
Panel No. 9—5/2 RC Shingles	2 Min.	No	15 Min.	43 Min.	1/2"	36"
Panel No. 11 (Class C)—Asphalt Shingles Slate Surfaced over Old RC Shingles	1 3/4 Min.	12 Min.	10 Min.	Put Out 38 Min.	Totally Destroyed	
Panel No. 12 (Class C)—Old Asphalt Shingles over Solid Sheathing	1 3/4 Min.	No	15 Min.	26 Min.	1/2"	60"

Manufacturers of substitute roofings have stressed the fire hazard of wooden shingles in advertising and propaganda. They have carried this to such an extent that the public has almost come to believe that most fires originate from flying brands or sparks lodging on roofs. The cold facts show that only .0327% of the fires originate from sparks on roofs. Most fires originate in the interior.

Impartial fire tests have proved that EDGWOOD Red Cedar Shingles offer greater fire resistance than so called fireproof roofings.

EDGWOOD Shingles are sawn Edge-Grain. The vertical and parallel grain of the wood cut in this manner equalizes all stresses and strains resulting from exposure to the elements. This prevents warping, cupping or curling. As a result, EDGWOOD Shingles lie tight and flat to the sheathing for 40 years or more. This prevents lodgment of combustible material, and presents a maximum resistance to exterior ignition.

NAILS

DO NOT use wire shingle nails with EDGWOOD Shingles!

The life of an ordinary Blued Wire Shingle Nail is seven to twelve years. The life of an EDGWOOD Red Cedar Shingle is 40 years or more. It is false economy to lay EDGWOOD Red Cedar Shingles with the ordinary wire shingle nail. A wire shingle nail rusts—it loses its strength—and permits the shingle to loosen. The result is trouble and expense. It is a matter of common sense to use a rustproof nail that will last as long as your EDGWOOD Shingles.

Zinc-clad, Pure Zinc or Copper Nails are rustproof.

The difference in cost as between a Zinc-clad Nail and the ordinary wire nail is only about Five Dollars for the average roof. This additional cost of Five Dollars gives you a roof or sidewall free from trouble for 40 years or more.

NOTE—Your carpenter or roofing contractor will probably show a preference for wire nails. They are easier to use, and he will save a small amount of time, but it will pay you to pay the carpenter for the few hours' extra time required in using a Zinc-clad rustproof nail.

For 6/2 shingles, use 3d nails; for 5/2 shingles, 3d or 3½d nails; for 5/2¼ shingles, 3½d nails; for 4/2 shingles, 4d nails. On rounded sections of thatched roofs use 5d and 6d nails. For re-roofing use 1¾" nails.

Size	Length	Nails Required Per Square 16"	Nails Required Per Square 18"	Nails Required Per Square 24"
3d	1¼"	4¼ lbs.	3¾ lbs.	
3½d	1⅜"	5¼ lbs.	4 lbs.	
4d	1½"	6½ lbs.	5 lbs.	3½ lbs.
6d	2"			



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